THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1797. [N° 1856.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Pubic in general,

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Newest Fashion, direct from London.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797

JOHN ADAMS,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove-Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

Newport, Oct. 30 1797.

THE Creditors and Debtors, of GEORGE HAZARD, late of Newport, Esq; deceased, are requested to call upon the Subscribers for Settlement.

JANE HAZARD, *Executrix*
NATHANIEL HAZARD *Executor.*

Newport, Oct 28, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from Gaol in the County of Newport, last Night, one RICHARD NUTTING; about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, light Complexion, light Hair, about 30 Years of Age; has a very large Scar on his Right Hand, his Right Thumb appears to be useless.—Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to said Prison, or to the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges.

EDWARD THURSTON, *Sheriff.*

Newport, Oct. 30th, 1797.

Was FOUND,

On Sunday, the 22d Instant, on the Beach, at Block-Island,

A Vineyard Pilot-Boat,

supposed to have drifted from some Vessel.—Any Person having lost the same, by applying to the Subscriber, describing the Marks, paying Charges, &c. may have her again.

FREDERICK FRANKLIN.

New-Shoreham, Oct 24, 1797.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Russell from Canton, consisting of

BOHEA, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Souchong, Chulang, } TEAS, fresh, and of superior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfast, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have also for SALE,

Russia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Russia and Swedes Iron, in flat and square Bars, assorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, all proof, by the Pipe.

West-India and New-England Rum per Hogshead,

Sugar per Hogshead,

6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

For SALE, by *SIMEON MARTIN,*

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers having just received a fresh Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c.—Take this Method to inform their Customers, both in Town and Country, that they can Supply them with any of the above Articles, upon very moderate Terms.—

Among other Articles, they have

For Painters,

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon,
White Lead,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Red Lead,
Spruce Yellow,
Verdigrease,
Prussian Blue, 1st and 2d Quality,
Common Varnish,
Copal Ditto, &c. &c.

} Per Cwt. or Pound.

For Clothiers & Hatters,

Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Allum,
Copperas,
Ground Camwood,
Do. Madder,
Nutgalls,
Anatto,
Liquid Blue,
Tartar, &c. &c.

} Per C. or Pound.

Patent Medicines,

James's Analeptic,
Anderson's,
Hooper's,
Lee's,
Lockyer's,
Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Balsam of Honey,
Lozenges of Tolu
Rasp'd Liquorice
Cephalic Snuff,
Essence of Peppermint,
Harlem Oil,
British Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts,
Salts of Vinegar,
Steer's Opodeldoc,
Turlington's Balsam,
Walker's Jesuits Drops,
Glass's Magnesia,
Royal Tooth Powder.

} Pills.

} for Colds.

Also Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes, of various Kinds—Roll Brimstone by the Hundred.

Best Rhubarb by the Chest—English double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Newport, October 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by *SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,*

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townships in the District of Main, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

ALSO,

A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narragansett Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be Sold also. The Farm will be sold for 850 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at signing the Deed.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Christopher Fowler & Co.

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they have opened a WHOLESALE, GROCERY, and COMMISSION STORE on Mr. Langley's Wharf, where they have for Sale, at the most moderate Prices, for Cash or approved Notes,

1st, 2d, and 4th Proof French Brandy, and best Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

West India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

Madeira, Sherly, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Gunpowder, Hyson, and Souchong Teas, per Chest or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cassia, per lb.

Currants per Cask.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel.

Window Glass per Box, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8.

Best Heart and Club German Steel, per Fagot or Bar.

White Lead and Spanish Brown, per Cask,

And 50 Barrels Pitch.

☞ Country Traders are invited to call at the above Store, where they may be furnished with Supplies, upon such Terms as will induce them to *call again.*

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

THE Subscriber, after thanking his Friends, both in Town and Country, for the very liberal Support they have afforded him in the Way of his Business for some Time past, takes this Mode to acquaint them, that, retiring at present from Business, partly through ill Health and other Circumstances, he has sold the Residue of his Stock in Trade to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with the Remainder of his Lease of the Store—

He therefore requests such of his Friends as have been generally accustomed to receive their Supplies from the said Store, to apply to Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will treat them in such a Manner, as shall readily induce a Continuance of their future Favours.

ETHAN CLARKE.

Sept. 12th, 1797.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Most respectfully acquaints the Public in general and his Country Customers in particular,

That he has taken the Store in Thames-street, lately occupied by Mr. ETHAN CLARKE, with the Residue of that Gentleman's Stock in Trade.—He therefore solicits a Continuance of their Custom at said Store, and will endeavour to supply them at such Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.

Sept. 12, 1797

For Sale, by

John Baker,

At his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or Gallon; West-India Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugars by the Box or Barrel; White Spanish Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; Geneva, by the Barrel or Gallon; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1797.

FOR SALE,

Two RIGHTS in the OHIO PURCHASE.

—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1797.

PARIS, August 21.

"*Live free! or die!*

The officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

"24 Thermidor—August 11.

"*Citizens Directors,*

"PROFOUNDLY afflicted by the evils heaped upon the Republic, and by the progress of royalism, the army of Italy has presented addresses, supplicating you to adopt the proper measures for consolidating the constitution, which is now shaking to its basis. Witnesses, and in a manner, the victims of the assassinations committed by the murderers of the South, the conquerors of Lodi and Arcola beseeched you to protect their relations daily immolated by the daggers of those atrocious ruffians, who are armed by the priests and the supporters of the ancient tyranny.

"More patient, the army of the Rhine and Moselle has not hitherto communicated to you the grief which it has felt. But, Citizen Directors, there is a time for every thing, and the measure is now full. We have heard the appeal which the divisions of Angereau, Joubert, &c. have made to you—we suffer like them. If, deeply interested by the dangers of their country, they be ready to march into the heart of the Republic, to stop the effusion of the blood that inundates it, you may be assured that we shall not remain indolent spectators of their labours.

"With the respect that is due to the first Magistrates of a free people, we supplicate you to do justice to our claims, to make them known to the patriotic members of both councils, that in concert with you, they may consider of some remedy, which may be instantly applied.

"Having conquered two thirds of military Europe, how could it be conceived, that enemies should dare to imagine they had gained their cause? They have, however, obtained a great part of what they demanded. In a short time, the monarchy would have been established. What a dreadful prospect is presented to us, by the first proceedings of the present legislature!

"Citizen Directors, notwithstanding your solicitudes, the children of the Republic, its supporters, are vilified in the interior, and are destitute of every thing upon the frontiers, which their courage alone has given to their country. The objects which ought chiefly to have fixed the attention of our legislators, have been put aside; and far from following the line of conduct, which the happiness of the people prescribed to them, they have dwelt upon the most frivolous topics. Many of them have been exclusively employed in gratifying the most odious passions. The public good, which ought to be the order of the day, has been replaced by a thirst of vengeance.—All that love of liberty, that character ized the former assemblies of the Republic, is extinguished. The constitution and the sacred rights of the people, are no longer respected.—*Who knows but, one of these days, they will order us to go to mass?—They have already made us fast!*

"Our finances, so much mismanaged, were almost exhausted. A civil war was scarcely terminated in the west, when another recommenced in the south. Foreign agents endeavoured every where to mislead the public mind. What has been done to remedy these evils?—More than twenty fittings of the councils of five hundred have been employed on hearing reports of *priests*, on *bells*, and on *emigrants!* Emigrants and Priests! *Those who delivered Toulon to the English and Alsace to the Imperialists—those who have involved us in the war and all its miseries, have been recalled by a decree, welcomed and honored.*—The bells must be re-established, while no plan of finance is adopted, and though the defenders of the country should want every necessary. The pay of all the armies is several months in arrear, and no cloathes are delivered to them.—The hospitals are not attended to, and our sick and wounded brethern die for want of proper support and assistance.—Are the civil hospitals better supplied? What are the bells to us?

"The conquerors are naked, and defeat has been profitable only to the vanquished.—In several quarters provisions have constantly and totally failed. If the troops have subsisted, it was only by depriving the inhabitants of the countries in which they were, of some of the articles necessary to their existence.—What would be thought, then, if we should speak of the *Milliard*, which was promised us with so much earnestness, when our services were wanted?—None of us can any longer rely on the payment of it; and it even appears

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Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Balsam of Honey, Lozenges of Tolu, Refin'd Liquorice, } for Colds.

Cephalic Snuff, Essence of Peppermint, Haerlem Oil, British Ditto, James's Fever Powders, Pungent Smelling Salts, Salts of Vinegar, Steer's Opodeldoc, Turlington's Balsam, Walker's Jesuits Drops, Glass's Magnesia, Royal Tooth Powder.

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that the only reward they reserve for us, is shame and contempt.

"But private interest would still be silent, were not the honor of the country concerned. Now have the defenders of the country been treated in the interior? Worse even than the soldiers of Conde, whom they have beaten.—They have been vilified in one place, proscribed or assassinated in another, and every where insulted, when they appeared in the most respectable of uniforms. No, Citizens Directors! we have not renounced the honor of being French Citizens; we know what is due to us—degradation belongs not to our character.—But even the legislative body, in debating for five days upon the march of the troops which passed within 12 leagues of them, have proved that they viewed us only with terror, we may say even with horror; Are we then, foreign troops, or enemies of public liberty, that they treat us with so much severity? We founded and maintained that liberty, and no power in the universe shall tear it from us.—Ought we not to be astonished when we are declaimed against in the national tribunal by emigrants, the pretended representatives of the people whom they detest.

"Royal terror has been substituted to an anarchical terror, of which we are equally the enemies. Such are the effects, that the tribunals every where acquit assassins and conspirators while they strike with pity all who are suspected of patriotism, of being purchasers of national property or merely of being moderate friends of the constitution. In support of what we advance, we refer to the judgment pronounced in favor of the conspirators Brottier Duran, and Lavilleheurnois, the known agents of Louis XVIII. and that in favour of the priest Poule, who attempted the life of the representatives of the people Syeyes. The purchasers of national estates are every where plundered, and excluded from offices of trust; while the emigrants recalled by new laws, exercise almost every public function. So great indeed is the effect of this royal terror, that when the law upon political and literary assemblies was presented to the council of five hundred, it was passed without the necessary forms being observed. One member only offered to speak against that violation of the liberty of the people, but he was not heard! It belongs to the present period alone to have produced such examples.

"Ten thousand officers, who have no reward for their services but the wounds with which they are covered, languished in the interior without support and without succour.

"What fate, then, awaits those whose zeal has so long and ill detains them under the standard of liberty? We know already, that several officers have been replaced by men who are not known to the republican armies; others will soon be replaced by those emigrants whom they have combated. Our enemies no longer disgust this plan, which they have begun to carry into effect. In the debate upon the Gendarmerie, did not several members of the Council of Five Hundred declare, that it was necessary to place at the head of that corps all the officers who had served in it before the revolution, whatever might be their opinion? We are then about to see the aristocrats and royalists restored to their command—all those who fled to the different courts of Europe, taking arms of the enemies of their country; those, in fine, whom we have for six years combated. It has been said in the tribune of the council of the ancients, that *all those who possessed virtue and talents wanted only for the propitious moment in which they might return to the service of their country. What, then do we possess? Wounds!* If, then, we want no skilled ancestry; if we have neither gold nor affection for kings; it is not for us to enjoy the blessings of peace! Noble scoundrels who concealed themselves during the war, are about to replace us!

"We had reason to expect from the French blood that had been every where shed, and the innumerable sacrifices that we have made to our country, a solid and glorious peace: but what enemy will treat with us while they see us agitated by a powerful faction, which they are convinced will deprive us of all means of continuing the war, which disgraces us, and would even deliver our frontiers to their colours; when henceforth no plan can be formed upon the utility of it is discussed at the tribune? No! under these circumstances we cannot have peace.

"These *gentlemen*, we doubt not, wish that the last of us should remain upon the frontiers, and expiate, by his death, the crime of having vanquished the kings, their protectors. O country! O defenders of the country! you are then about to be delivered by those despicable beings to the facilities of tyranny. The despots whom you have so often humbled, are about to put their yoke of iron over those brave heads, which have been covered with so many scars. Perfidious wretches! they speak of their attachment to the constitution, which they undermine—which they tear leaf by leaf, while they continue to invoke it. No, Citizens Directors! we will not endure this.—We require other pledges than hypocritical professions. We are fatigued with vain promises!"

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The reporters of both Councils declare their astonishment and indignation that the Directory has not taken any measures, or published any proclamation, for the purpose of censuring these addresses, and preventing the dangers with which the nation is threatened from the daring enterprize of a victorious army, which assumes to itself the unconstitutional power of deliberating. They further state, that the objections made by the directory to the proceedings of the legislative body, with respect to the pretended protection shewn in them to the priests and emigrants, can only be considered as a means calculated to renew the system of proscription *en masse*.

As the Directory had indirectly reproached the legislative body with having thrown some obstacles in the progress of peace, the reports of both commissions observe, that the councils have, for eighteen months past, uniformly called, in the most pressing manner, for the restoration of peace, and that the events which have lately happened in Italy, particularly certain declarations of war made by the executive power, without the participation of the legislature, have impeded the negociation, and first retard the termination of hostilities.

The commission of the Council of Five Hundred, however declares its readiness to cast a veil over the orders, in obedience to which the troops directed their march towards Paris, as well as to excuse General Richepanse, and Le Sage, the commissary, for having issued the orders, on the ground of their moral characters, and of having merely been the passive instruments of superior powers. The report of this commission concludes with proposing the project of a decree, which enacts, that any deliberation or common with expressed by the armed force, except in cases determined by law, shall be a crime against the constitution, and that the sending of any address from one body of troops to another, or to the civil authorities, shall be considered as an act of sedition.

While the legislative body was engaged in these considerations, the Directory sent a new message to the Council of Five Hundred, relative to the exhausted state of the finances, and they earnestly desire that sufficient funds may be provided to meet the pressure of the public exigencies.

THE BULLET AND BIBLE.

AN ANECDOTE.

WHEN Oliver Cromwell received from the English Parliament, the command of their army against Charles I. he ordered each of his soldiers to carry a Bible with him to the camp.——Among those who complied with this injunction, was a profligate youth, who for the sake of plunder and dissipation, had abandoned his parents, who lived very respectably in London, and joined the rebel troops. One day with his Bible, according to fashion in his pocket, he was engaged with a party of the enemy, where he acted with great bravery. In the evening, when undressing himself, and pulling his bible from his pocket, he observed, that its cover had received an injury. On a more minute examination, he perceived, that a musket-ball had penetrated through the cover and back, till it reached the book of Ecclesiastes, and lodged on the corner of the 9th verse of the 11th chapter. Curiosity induced him to read them. The concluding clause received his attention, and alarmed his heart. The effect produced was durable: He became sober and devout, and made that Divine Book the guide, as it had been the defender of his Life. He used pleasantly to observe to Doctor John Evans, author of the Christian Temper, "That the Bible was literally the salvation of both his soul and his body."

The sacred Volume, here protection gave,
And from the leaden death his life did save;
Yes, more than this—it prov'd to him most kind,
By bringing light to his benighted mind:
See, then, what reverance to this Book is due,
That bro't him safety and instruction too.

AN ORATION

On the History, Culture, and Qualities of the POTATOES, delivered at the Public Commencement in the University of Pennsylvania, by WILLIAM BACHE, *grandson of the late Dr. Franklin.*

MUCH has been said against that kind of learning which consists in the knowledge of words, and in the definitions of ancient arts and sciences. To convince this respectable and brilliant audience, that our knowledge is not confined to these dry but necessary studies only. I have chosen as the subject of my Oration, the History, the Culture, and the Quality of a simple vegetable, commonly called—*an Irish Potatoe.*

This vegetable is a species of the solonum of Linæus. It is a native of Mexico, from whence it was carried first into Spain, and afterwards into France. Soon after it was cultivated, and introduced into diet in France, a contageous fever spread through that country, which was unjustly ascribed to the use of this root. In consequence of which suppostion, the *Potatoe* was banished from France, by an edict of the court, and was not cultivated in that kingdom, for many years afterwards.

England and Ireland, those former asylums for liberty of every kind, for many years afforded the persecuted *potatoe* a sanctuary. In Ireland it soon acquired a perfection it had never known before. It become part of the diet of the rich and the whole diet of the poor; nor was this all—It became an article of commerce; and was soon known and admitted, in every part of Europe, by the name of the *Irish potatoe*—a name which it deservedly maintains to this day, from the preeminences which the Irish nation have acquired in the method of cultivating it.

There are several circumstances, with respect to the culture of this root, which are worthy our attention.

1st. It grows equally well in all climates. Its birth place was in a warm country; by experiments have taught us that it flourishes not only in the middle latitudes, but also in the cold soil of Siberia.

2d. It grows in every kind of soil, whether it be rich or poor; or whether it be sandy or gravelly. Nay it grows without the aid of earth, in beds of straw or stable manure.

3d. It grows from the whole root, or from pieces of it. Some late experiments prove, that its increase from the whole root, is much greater than from the small pieces of it, planted in the usual way.

It is also peculiar to this excellent root to be alike agreeable to man and beast. It affords plentiful nourishment to the cow, the horse, the hog, the sheep, and even to poultry. It is particularly useful to the milch cows; and for this purpose the potatoes should be prepared by being previously boiled. Sometimes horses shew an unwillingness to eat them: but this arises from ignorance—They will soon eat them if you confine them in a stable for four and twenty hours, without any other food; after having been induced by hunger, once to taste them, they ever after eat them with as keen a relish as they do oats or Indian corn.—They are said to be preferable to both those grains for the common diet of horses, in as much as they afford a less stimulating aliment. The grain should be preferred only when horses are used in labour, or on journies; in these cases, the potatoes do not afford an aliment sufficiently active, and diffusible, to supply that waste of strength in a horse, that attends travelling or drawing in a carriage or a plough.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the potatoe is in perfection almost the whole year, if properly preserved from the frost; whereas all other vegetables are in season but a few weeks. In order to preserve them during the winter, they should be deposited, after they are gathered, in a cellar, or in a hole dug in the earth, below the usual depth of the frost.

By a chymical analysis, the potatoe has been found to contain, 1. A dry powder, resembling the starch which is contained in grain—2. A light fibrous matter of a grey colour—3. A mucilaginous juice, such as is found in succulent plants—And 4. Water. In a pound of potatoes there are generally 4½ ounces of the solid matter which has been mentioned, and 11½ of water. In the solid matter there is generally about a drachm of earth.

There are several ways of preserving potatoes for the food of men, such as simply, roasting, or boiling them in a steam or in water. They are also prepared for food, by being made into bread, with and without flour; also, into biscuit, pudding, pies, salep, sago, and even coffee.

Besides these preparations, yeast may be obtained from them which is equal to the best ferment in the world, for brewing beer or making bread of any kind.

Having mentioned the culture and preparations of the *potatoes*, I proceed next to take notice of its qualities, in diet and medicine.

1. In medicine, it has been found to be useful in those diseases of the stomach, in which no other vegetable could be retained upon it.

2. It has been found to promote sleep. Of this there is a remarkable instance in the annals of medicine. A servant of the Baron de St. Hilaire, after a most quant fever, could not recover his sleep, his master ordered him to sup upon potatoes, and the ensuing night he slept six hours, without interruption; the continuance of the same practice produced the same effect, without inducing any change in his constitution.

The wholesome quality of the potatoe, in diet, is sufficiently proved, from the healthiness and population of those countries, where it is an universal article of food. Dr. *Adam Smith*, in his treatise on the wealth of nations, has computed that a given quantity of land, on which the potatoe is cultivated, will maintain one third more inhabitants, than the same quantity of land, appropriated to the culture of any other vegetable. Ireland is a striking proof of the truth of this calculation. That celebrated island has been for many years, the *officina gentium* of the world. She turns sheets sailors and soldiers to half the nations of Europe; she has nearly filled two or three of the most popular States of America, with farmers, mechanics, and merchants; and whether it be the effect of the *potatoe* upon the body and mind, I know not, but the natives of this island are all friends to liberty. Where is the legislature of the United States, in which the claims of liberty have not been defended by Irishmen? And where is the field of battle in America, that has not been enriched with Irish blood! Even the ocean has been dyed with it, during the late war; and shed too, in the glorious cause of American freedom. Witness our *gallant Barry*, who established the honor of the American flag in every part of the Atlantic; and whose honourable wounds will always remain monuments of the strength of body and mind that is to be derived from an early and constant diet of potatoes.

Nor are strength of body and vigour of mind alone, to be obtained from the use of potatoes. They confer upon the face, that lovely white and red, which constitute *beauty*.—Hence the Irish complexion has been celebrated, in every part of the world; and hence the ladies of Lancashire, in England, where the potatoes are in general use, have obtained, from the charms of their faces, the appellation of Lancashire witches.

Farmers of Pennsylvania, cultivate the potatoes! Citizens of Philadelphia, eat, oh eat, plentifully and constantly of the potatoes! Let them be the constant food of your children, instead of bread, in the intervals of their meals. Legislators of Pennsylvania, encourage, by suitable bounties, the increase and exportation of the potatoe. Let this precious root be blended hereafter with the wheat sheaf, in the arms of our state *—Hail highly favoured vegetable † parent of health, strength, courage and beauty of the human species! nay more, parent of the human species themselves! may we always honor thee; and may we always eat thee, as we should do! with meat or without it, with butter milk or without it; in soup, in puddings, in pies, in bread, in biscuits, in sago, in salep, or in coffee!—Sweet may we prefer thee to all other vegetables! Sweet root! kind root! I take thee to my bosom; go people, to our western country † go teach the nations of the earth to be temperate and healthy; go civilize the world!

* *Here Mr. Bache took a potatoe from his pocket, and held it in his hand.*

† *Here the potatoe was gently thrown on the stage, and viewed affectionately in pronouncing the remaining part of the oration.*

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24.

The fatal disease which has for some time prevailed at Norfolk, it appears, from a publication of the magistrates, has so far abated as to render an intercourse with that borough perfectly safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

WILLIAM SMITH Esq; minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Portugal, arrived at Lisbon the 20th of August, after a passage of 27 days from the Capes of the Delaware.

Gen. Desmeaux and lady came passengers in the brig Molly from Cape Francois.

October 31.

This city is once more itself. The greater part of the inhabitants are returned, the markets are full, and the usual intercourse has generally taken place.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The following article stands under the head of Wilmington (N. C.) Oct. 12.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday last from New-Providence, via the Havannah, has favoured the printer with the following information, on the authenticity of which he places the greatest confidence.

That on the 20th of August, the day he left Pensacola, he saw an official letter from Baron de Carondelet, to a gentleman in office there, acquainting him of his having received, by the last courier from the Havanna, orders from his Court, to put into full execution, the treaty between Spain and the United States of America; for which purpose he had forwarded despatches to the Commandants of the forts on the Mississippi, to deliver up the posts and evacuate the fortifications with all convenient despatch: That by the same courier, Governor Gayoso's appointment to the Governor-generalship in the Floridas and Louisiana, had arrived; and that previous to his closing that letter, Governor Gayoso had reached the capital, and was about to enter on the duties of his office. Baron de Carondelet was to leave New Orleans on the 16th of September, for Quito, on the Spanish Main, on board a frigate, which was then sitting for his reception.

[On the above our correspondent remarks, that these accounts are not so late as those we are already in possession of;—by the gentleman's own account, it could not well be otherwise; as he left Pensacola on the 20th of August for Providence; from thence he went

that the only reward they reserve for us, is shame and contempt.

" But private interest would still be silent, were not the honor of the country concerned. How have the defenders of the country been treated in the interior? Worse even than the soldiers of Conde, whom they have beaten.—They have been vilified in one place, proscribed or assassinated in another, and every where insulted, when they appeared in the most respectable of uniforms. No, Citizens Directors! we have not renounced the honor of being French Citizens: we know what is due to us—degradation belongs not to our character.—But even the legislative body, in debating for five days upon the march of the troops which passed within 12 leagues of them, have proved that they viewed us only with terror, we may say even with horror; Are we then, foreign troops, or enemies of public liberty, that they treat us with so much severity? We founded and maintained that liberty, and no power in the universe shall tear it from us.—Ought we not to be astonished when we are declaimed against in the national tribunal by emigrants, the pretended representatives of the people whom they detest.

" Royal terror has been substituted to an anarchical terror, of which we are equally the enemies. Such are its effects, that the tribunals every where acquit assassins and conspirators while they strike with pity all who are suspected of patriotism, of being purchasers of national property or merely of being moderate friends of the constitution. In support of what we advance, we refer to the judgment pronounced in favor of the conspirators Brottier Dunan, and Lavilleheurnois, the known agents of Louis XVIII. and that in favour of the priest Poule, who attempted the life of the representative of the people Syeyes. The purchasers of national estates are every where plundered, and excluded from offices of trust; while the emigrants recalled by new laws, exercise almost every public function. So great indeed is the effect of this royal terror, that when the law upon political and literary assemblies was presented to the council of five hundred, it was passed without the necessary forms being observed. One member only offered to speak against that violation of the liberty of the people, but he was not heard! It belongs to the present period alone to have produced such examples.

" Ten thousand officers, who have no reward for their services but the wounds with which they are covered, languished in the interior without support and without succour.

" What fate, then, awaits those whose zeal has so long and still detains them under the standard of liberty? We know already, that several officers have been replaced by men who are not known in the republican armies; others will soon be replaced by those emigrants whom they have combated. Our enemies no longer disguise this plan, which they have begun to carry into effect. In the debate upon the Gendarmerie, did not several members of the Council of Five Hundred declare, that it was necessary to place at the head of that corps all the officers who had served in it before the revolution, whatever might be their opinion? We are then about to see the aristocrats and royalists restored to their command—all those who fled to the different courts of Europe, asking alms of the enemies of their country; those, in fine, whom we have for six years combated. It has been said in the tribune of the council of the antients, that *all those who possessed virtue and talents awaited only for the propitious moment in which they might return to the service of their country. What, then, do we possess? Wounds!* It, then, we boast no titled ancestry; if we have neither gold nor affection for kings; it is not for us to enjoy the blessings of peace! Noble scoundrels who concealed themselves during the war, are about to replace us!

" We had reason to expect from the French blood that had been every where shed, and the innumerable sacrifices that we have made to our country, a solid and glorious peace: but what enemy will treat with us while they see us agitated by a powerful faction, which they are convinced will deprive us of all means of continuing the war, which disgraces us, and would even deliver our frontiers to their cohorts; when henceforth no plan can be formed until the utility of it is discussed at the tribune? No! under these circumstances we cannot have peace.

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This vegetable is a species of the solonum of Linnæus. It is a native of Mexico, from whence it was carried first into Spain, and afterwards into France. Soon after it was cultivated, and introduced into diet in France, a contagious fever spread through that country, which was unjustly ascribed to the use of this root. In consequence of which supposition, the *Potatoe* was banished from France, by an edict of the court, and was not cultivated in that kingdom, for many years afterwards.

England and Ireland, those former asylums for liberty of every kind, for many years afforded the persecuted *potatoe* a sanctuary. In Ireland it soon acquired a perfection it had never known before. It become part of the diet of the rich and the whole diet of the poor; nor was this all—It became an article of commerce; and was soon known and admitted, in every part of Europe, by the name of the *Irish potatoe*—a name which it deservedly maintains to this day, from the preeminences which the Irish nation have acquired in the method of cultivating it.

There are several circumstances, with respect to the culture of this root, which are worthy our attention.

1st. It grows equally well in all climates. Its birth place was in a warm country; by experiments have taught us that it flourishes not only in the middle latitudes, but also in the cold soil of Siberia.

2d. It grows in every kind of soil, whether it be rich or poor; or whether it be sandy or gravelly. Nay it grows without the aid of earth, in beds of straw or stable manure.

3d. It grows from the whole root, or from pieces of it. Some late experiments prove, that its increase from the whole root, is much greater than from the small pieces of it, planted in the usual way.

It is also peculiar to this excellent root to be alike agreeable to man and beast. It affords plentiful nourishment to the cow, the horse, the hog, the sheep, and even to poultry. It is particularly useful to the milch cows; and for this purpose the potatoes should be prepared by being previously boiled. Sometimes horses show an unwillingness to eat them: but this arises from ignorance—They will soon eat them if you confine them in a stable for four and twenty hours, without any other food; after having been induced by hunger, once to taste them, they ever after eat them with as keen a relish as they do oats or Indian corn.—They are said to be preferable to both those grains for the common diet of horses, in as much as they afford a less stimulating aliment. The grain should be prefered only when horses are used in labour, or on journies; in these cases, the potatoes do not afford an aliment sufficiently active, and diffusible, to supply that waste of strength in a horse, that attends travelling or drawing in a carriage or a plough.

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By a chymical analysis, the potatoe has been found to contain. 1. A dry powder, resembling the starch which is contained in grain—2. A light fibrous matter of a grey colour—3. A mucilaginous juice, such as is found in succulent plants—And 4. Water. In a pound of potatoes there are generally 4½ ounces of the solid matter which has been mentioned, and 11½ of water. In the solid matter there is generally about a drachm of earth.

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1. In medicine, it has been found to be useful in those diseases of the stomach, in which no other vegetable could be retained upon it.

2. It has been found to promote sleep. Of this there is a remarkable instance in the annals of medicine. A servant of the Baron de St. Hilaire, after a malignant fever, could not recover his sleep, his master ordered him to sup upon potatoes, and the ensuing night he slept six hours, without interruption; the continuance of the same practice produced the same effect, without inducing any change in his constitution.

The wholesome quality of the potatoe, in diet, is sufficiently proved, from the healthiness and population of those countries, where it is an universal article of food. Dr. *Adam Smith*, in his treatise on the wealth of nations, has computed that a given quantity of land, on which the potatoe is cultivated, will maintain one third more inhabitants, than the same quantity of land, appropriated to the culture of any other vegetable. Ireland is a striking proof of the truth of this calculation. That celebrated island has been for many years, the *officina gentium* of the world. She furnishes sailors and soldiers to halt the nations of Europe; she has nearly filled two or three of the most popular States of America, with farmers, mechanics, and merchants; and whether it be the effect of the *potatoe* upon the body and mind, I know not, but the natives of this island are all friends to liberty. Where is the legislature of the United States, in which the claims of liberty have not been defended by Irishmen? And where is the field of battle in America, that has not been enriched with Irish blood! Even the ocean has been dyed with it, during the late war; and shed too, in the glorious cause of American freedom. Witness our *gallant Barry*, who established the honor of the American flag in every part of the Atlantic; and whose honourable wounds will always remain monuments of the strength of body and mind that is to be derived from an early and constant diet of potatoes.

Nor are strength of body and vigour of mind alone, to be obtained from the use of potatoes. They confer upon the face, that lovely white and red, which constitute *beauty*.—Hence the Irish complexion has been celebrated, in every part of the world; and hence the ladies of Lancashire, in England, where the potatoes are in general use, have obtained, from the charms of their faces, the appellation of Lancashire witches.

Farmers of Pennsylvania, cultivate the potatoes! Citizens of Philadelphia, eat, oh eat, plentifully and constantly of the potatoes! Let them be the constant food of your children, instead of bread, in the intervals of their meals. Legislators of Pennsylvania, encourage, by suitable bounties, the increase and exportation of the potatoe. Let this precious root be blended hereafter with the wheat sheaf, in the arms of our state *—Hail highly favoured vegetable! parent of health, strength, courage and beauty of the human species! nay more, parent of the human species themselves! may we always honor thee; and may we always eat thee, as we should do! with meat or without it, with butter milk or without it; in soup, in puddings, in pies, in bread, in biscuit, in sago, in salep, or in coffee!—Still may we prefer thee to all other vegetables! Sweet root! kind root! I take thee to my bosom; go people, to our western country, † go teach the nations of the earth to be temperate and healthy; go civilize the world!

* *Here Mr. Bache took a potatoe from his pocket, and held it in his hand.*

† *Here the potatoe was gently thrown on the stage, and viewed affectionately in pronouncing the remaining part of the oration.*

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24.

The fatal disease which has for some time prevailed at Norfolk, it appears, from a publication of the magistrates, has so far abated as to render an intercourse with that borough perfectly safe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

WILLIAM SMITH Esq; minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Portugal, arrived at Lisbon the 20th of August, after a passage of 27 days from the Capes of the Delaware.

Gen. Desforneaux and lady came passengers in the brig Molly from Cape Francois.

October 31.

This city is once more itself. The greater part of the inhabitants are returned, the markets are full, and the usual intercourse has generally taken place.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The following article stands under the head of Wilmington (N. C) Oct. 12.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday last from New-Providence, via the Havannah, has favoured the printer with the following information, on the authenticity of which he places the greatest confidence.

That on the 20th of August, the day he left Pensacola, he saw an official letter from Baron de Carondelet, to a gentleman in office there, acquainting him of his having received, by the last courier from the Havanna, orders from his Court, to put into full execution, the treaty between Spain and the United States of America; for which purpose he had forwarded despatches to the Commandants of the forts on the Mississippi, to deliver up the posts and evacuate the fortifications with all convenient despatch: That by the same courier, Governor Gayoso's appointment to the Governor-generalship in the Floridas and Louisiana, had arrived; and that previous to his closing that letter, Governor Gayoso had reached the capital, and was about to enter on the duties of his office. Baron de Carondelet was to leave New Orleans on the 16th of September, for Quito, on the Spanish Main, on board a frigate, which was then fitting for his reception.

[On the above our correspondent remarks, that these accounts are not so late as those we are already in possession of;—by the gentleman's own account, it could not well be otherwise; as he left Pensacola on the 20th of August for Providence; from thence he went

to the Havannah, and from thence to Wilmington, where he arrived on the 7th October, making a voyage of near two months: during which time, we have received accounts from other quarters of near a fortnight's later date. By accounts via Baltimore, which left Natchez about the middle of Auguſt, we are informed, that Gayoſo had left Natchez for New-Orleans, and appointed one Grandpré to ſucceed him: That the people were ſo exaſperated at the Spaniards, that it was expected they would oppoſe his aſſuming the government. The next day arrives Mr. Puſſlie in 45 days (as HE tells us) over land from New-Orleans; and bringing accounts about as late as the former.—He tells us the Spaniards *had given up* the poſt, and that Mr. Ellicott *had proceeded to run the line!* How then are we to reconcile theſe contradictory accounts! The moſt plauſible conjecture is, that the Spaniards circulate theſe falſe reports amongſt us, to impreſs us with the idea that they are ready and willing to give up the poſts; at the ſame time they make uſe of every frivolous pretext to detain them from us]

We have received from a correſpondent in London, an act of the Britiſh Parliament paſſed July 19 '97, ſuſpending the operation of the Navigation Act, in regard to foreigners trading to the Eaſt-Indies. By this act, nations in amity with Great-Britain, are permitted to import into, and export from, the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, in their own veſſels, ſuch goods and commodities as ſhall be allowed by the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.—The Directors are ordered to frame regulations accordingly.

Private letters from London, give us ſtrong ground to hope, that our Commiſſioners will be well received by the French government—and that Europe will be ſoon bleſt with Peace.

A treatiſe on Fevers, (particularly that denominated the Yellow Fever) has recently been publiſhed in India. It is the joint production of the celebrated chemiſt, M'Lean, and another able author. It is ſaid to be a valuable work. A number of copies were brought out in the Ganges.

IMPORTANT!

In the caſe of the ſhip America, Captain Alexander Smith, the Britiſh Council has decided that a Britiſh ſubject, tho' naturalized in the United States, ſince the peace of 1783 cannot diveſt himſelf of his Britiſh citizenſhip, ſo as to become a citizen of the United States, competent to navigate American veſſels to Great-Britain, under the laws of navigation. But this being the firſt caſe, of the kind, it is determined that no advantage ſhould be taken of the forfeiture.

The ſon of the Marquis La Fayette ſailed from this port yeſterday in the brig Clio, bound to Havre de Grace, in expectation of meeting his father and family in France. We ſincerely wiſh his hopes may be realized, and that happineſs may once more beam on that unfortunate family. He was attended by his Governor, Mr. Freſtel.

November 1.

Premiums of Inſurance, at New Lloyd's.

From the Bay of Honduras to Charleſton, Philadelphia, and New-York. 15 guineas. From Jamaica, to New-York or Philadelphia, 20 guineas. From the Windward and Leeward Iſlands, to New York or Philadelphia, 12 guineas. From Africa to the Windward and Leeward Iſlands or America, 16 guineas.

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The Ship Eagle, Kirkpatrick, 15 weeks from Londonderry, arrived at New Caſtle on Saturday laſt with 220 paſſengers.

The ſhip New-York, Capt. Mc Cleud in nine weeks from Londonderry, with 440 paſſengers, has alſo arrived at the ſame place.

We are happy to learn, that the report reſpecting deaths by the Yellow Fever at Baltimore and Point, for the 24 hours preceding the morning of Saturday laſt, was NONE.

Capt. Peyton, of the ſchooner Cummings, who arrived here a few days ago from the Mole; reports, that on the 21ſt ult. while he lay there, the Engliſh brig Pelican, mounting thirty-two pound carronades, came in, having the day before engaged a French brig of 12 guns and 75 men; in the action the French brig was blown up, and a great number of lives loſt; as many as could be ſaved were picked up by the Pelican, and brot into the Mole in a maimed condition.

Bentabolle moved, in the Council of 500, Auguſt 21, that to the defenders of the country, be paid the 1000 millions of livres which had been promiſed them, and obſerved, that if the ſtate were not able to perform this promiſe it ſhould be openly confeſſed. Ordered a report to be made on the ſubject.

Arrived at Charleſton, Ship Canton, Coffin, from the Iſle of France. Capt. Coffin informs that the Iſle of France, appeared to be in perfect tranquility, and the ſlaves under the ſtricteſt ſubordination; that the produce of the colonies was exceeding high, and American produce as low in proportion; that many American veſſels have touched there from Bourdeaux, and proceeded on to Bengal.

Ship Jerſy, of New York, Capt. Burns, from Amſterdam, laſt from Bermuda, where ſhe was carried in by a Britiſh privateer belonging to Antigua; her cargo, except a parcel of tiles was condemned as Dutch property. This veſſel brought ſeveral letters from Gen. Pinckney and his family, which were all broken open, by the privateer; they were delivered at the poſt-office open.

SALEM, October 30.

Public Department, Madras, April 18 1797

To Capt. Crowninſhield, *of the Ship America.*

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to inform you, that your receiving freight from Traiquebar is contrary to the Treaty of Commerce and Alliance between Great Britain and America, which provides, "that no veſſel of the United States, will be allowed to carry on any part of the coaſting trade, but that they ſhall be confined to their original cargoes." In conſideration, however, of your having been allowed to land the cargo, the right honourable the Preſident in council permits you to depart; but, on any future ſimilar occaſions, goods imported on American ſhips, not being part of their original cargoes, will be ſubject to the ſame duties and reſtrictions, as goods imported on any other foreign ſhips not favoured by the Britiſh Government.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

I. WEBB.

Secretary to Government.

Extract of a letter received here dated Calcutta, May 12, 1797.

"The reigning topic of converſation is the Manila expedition. All the Indiamen are taken up to carry troops; and all the men of war at Madras, under the command of Admiral Rainer, are to be employed. The place of rendezvous is not publicly known; but probably it is Prince of Wales iſland, in the ſtraits of Malacca, on account of the S. W. Monſon, The Triton, that was captured by the French, which ſhip is now here under American colours, is hired to go with the fleet, at a charter of 15 000 rupees per month. This Government calculates on being ſucceſsful, as they intend to employ a powerful force. It is ſaid the Spniards are ſtrong at Manilla, and do not dread an attack.

November 3.

Extract of a letter received here, dated Bourdeaux, Auguſt 23.

"No appearance of a rupture with America, and it is expected that moſt of the American veſſels brought into our ports by privateers will be releaſed."

CONCORD *(New-Hampſhire)* Oct. 24.

The ſtock of the farmers has increaſed within theſe few years, in New-England, beyond calculation. In this ſeaſon for the ſale of Beef Cattle, the world ſeems to ſwarm with them. Upwards of FIVE HUNDRED were driven through this town in one day laſt week. 246 of which were owned by Captain Weld of Plymouth.

NEWPORT, November 7.

Congreſs are to meet by Adjournment, at Philadelphia, on Monday next.

The Hon. ISAAC TICHENOR, Eſq; is elected, by the Aſſembly of Vermont, Governor of that State, by a Majority of 24.

The Hon. NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, Eſq; is choſen by the State of Vermont, a Senator to the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of his Excellency Gov. TICHENOR.

A Society is formed at Lexington (Kentucky) for the Promotion of Emigration.

Some miſchievous Villains lately entered a Rope-Walk at Newbury-Port, and cut a 12 Inch Cable, 120 Fathoms long, belonging to the new ſhip Herald, in Six different Places.—100 Dollars Reward is offered for the Deteſtion of the Goths.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſt. (the Feſtival of the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt St. Luke) the Rev. ABRAHAM JARVIS, D D. was conſecrated, at New Haven, to the Epiſcopate of the State of Connecticut. The Biſhops of Maſſachuſetts, New York, and Pennſylvania, aſſiſted at the Ceremony. The Scene was ſolemn and impreſſive.

Thurſday, the 30th of November inſt. is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of Public Thankſgiving in this State.

The ſame Day is appointed to be obſerved in like Manner in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

MARRIED]—On Thurſday laſt, at the Friends' Meeting Houſe in this Town Mr. JOHN EARL jun. to Miſs ELIZA SLOCUM, Daughter of the late Mr. John Slocum, Merchant.

At each kind Glance their Souls unite,
While Love's ſoft Sympathy imparts,
The tender Tranſports of Delight,
That beats in undivided Hearts.

DIED]—Mr. FREDERICK COX aged 22, Son of the late Mr. Thomas Cox, of this Town.—Laſt Sunday, his Remains, preceded by the Newport Guards, under Arms, of which he was a Member, and attended by a Number of Relatives, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, were reſpectfully depoſited in the Grave.

—At Providence, on Friday laſt, ſuddenly, Col. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, in the 50th Year of his Age.—A Gentleman of great Reſpectability as a Merchant, and of extenſive Uſefulneſs as a Citizen.

State of Rhode Iſland &c

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY October Seſſion, A D 1797

An Act laying a Fine upon Officers or other Perſons for bringing into this ſtate from any neighbouring ſtate any Perſon who may be liable to become chargeable

BE it enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby enacted That no Officer or other Perſon from any neighbouring ſtate, who by Virtue of any Order or Removal, or in any other Manner, ſhall bring into this State any Perſon or Perſons who may be liable to be chargeable to any Town therein, ſhall pay a Fine of Two Hundred Dollars, with Coſts of Proſecution, to be recovered by Action of Debt, in the Name of the General Treaſurer of this State for the Time being, in any Court proper to try the ſame: And that the ſaid Fine, when recovered, ſhall be placed in the General Treaſury, to and for the Uſe of the State.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall take Effect and be in Force immediately after the Riſing of this Aſſembly.

It is Ordered That this Act be publiſhed in all the News-Papers in the State.

A true Copy: Witneſs,

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

The undeſigned Paſſengers, who on the 27th October laſt, were taken, off the Banks of Newfoundland, by Capt. Robinſon, of the Snow Elizabeth, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland; from on board the Ship Cleopatra, of Boſton, bound from Liſbon to Philadelphia, on account of her being in the deepeſt Diſtreſs; think themſelves in Duty bound, to acknowledge publicly the Humanity of Capt. Robinſon, in receiving them on board his Veſſel; and the polite Treatment with which he uſed them, during the Time they were with him. At the ſame Time cannot but mention his Readineſs, in ſupplying the ſaid Ship Cleopatra with Proviſions, of which ſhe was in great Want.

JOAQUIM DE GUINTANA,
JOHN B BERNABEU
JOSEPH DE GUINTANA.

Newport, 6th November, 1797.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, November 6.

ENTERED	*from*
Sloop Union Eaſterbrook,	*Havanna*
Sloop George Brown,	*New York*
—— *Aurora Cahoone,*	*Ditto*
—— *Sally Howland,*	*Norfolk*
—— *Sally Smith,*	*Alexandria*
Snow Elizabeth Robinſon,	*Bourdeaux*
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Sophia, Child	*Auxcayes*
Sloop Juliet Shearmen,	*Iſle of France*
—— *Liberty Gardner,*	*Africa*
—— *Diana Pride,*	*Edenton*
—— *Fame Bliſs,*	*New York*
—— *Pomona Sayre,*	*Philadelphia*
—— *Lucy Gregory,*	*Charleſton*
Schooner Sally Spencer,	*Ditto*

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large Houſe in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-Houſe, on the Premiſes; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.—For Terms apply to the Printer.

October 6, 1797.

FOUND,

Near the Friend's Meeting-Houſe.

A Gold RING.

The Owner, proving Property, may have it again. NATHAN COMSTOCK.

Newport, Oct 6, 1797.

Juſt Opened,

And ready for SALE,

By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

BY

Thomas Green,

CHEAP AS EVER,

A general Aſſortment of

Engliſh and *India*

GOODS,

Suitable for all Seaſons.—

Amongſt which are to be found,

LADIES ſuperfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of ſuperfine and common Swandown for Waiſtcoats,
Roſe Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes,
Long Piles or Shag Veſts,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Bark Muſlins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Ruſſells and Ruſſelletts,
A very large Aſſortment of
Dimothy and Muſlinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth colored Satins,
Engliſh and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Coarſe and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Caſſimer, a great Variety,
Pearl and poliſhed Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N B. Home made Cloths taken in Payment as uſual.

Newport, November 7, 1797.

VICE CONSULATE *of the French Republic at* Newport.

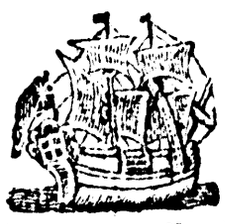
NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the 5th Article of the Conſular Convention between France and the United States, the perſonal Eſtate of Citizen AUGUSTIN BERNARD MONPELLIER, formerly of this Town, and late of Boſton deceaſed, will remain in the Hands of the Vice-Conſul of the French Republic at Newport, Four Months from this Date, in order that every Perſon having Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate may make Application for a Settlement:—After which Term, it will be delivered to the lawful Heirs of the Deceaſed.

Newport, 17 Brumaire, 6th Year of the French Republic (Nov. 7th, 1797.

L. AUCAMBAL.

For CHARLESTON,

(SOUTH CAROLINA)



The SLOOP

GEORGE,

ARTHUR BROWN,

MASTER;

Sixty-ſix Tons Burthen, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers, being one of the New York Packets, will ſail in Ten Days.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Banniſter's Wharf, or ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Nov. 4 1797.

For Charleſton and Georgetown,

The SCHOONER

RAMBLER,

Captain WEAVER,

Will ſail the 9th Inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Captain, on board the Veſſel, lying at Banniſter's Wharf.

Newport, Nov 6 1797.

To be Sold, by

STEPHEN PIERCE,

TWO Hundred Barrels of ROZIN.

Oct. 7 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.—Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerſeymeres, Shalloons, Ratinetts, Flannels, Ruſſells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ſuperfine Indias, Jeanet & Buck Muſlins, Muſlinets, Marſeilles Quilting or Waiſtcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jines, Fuſtians, Durhams, Nankeens, ſtriped and twilled; Satins, Luſtrings, Modes, Mode Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Buckles; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worſted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Children Morocco Shoes, &c.—Alſo, a few Caſks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

to the Havannah, and from thence to Wilmington, where he arrived on the 7th October, making a voyage of near two months: during which time, we have received accounts from other quarters of near a fortnight's later date. By accounts via Baltimore, which left Natchez about the middle of Auguft, we are informed, that Gayoso had left Natchez for New-Orleans, and appointed one Grandpré to fucceed him: That the people were fo exafperated at the Spaniards, that it was expected they would oppofe his aſſuming the government. The next day arrives Mr. Purſlie in 45 days (as HE tells us) over land from New-Orleans; and bringing accounts about as late as the former.—He tells us the Spaniards *had given up* the poſt, and that Mr. Ellicott *had proceeded to run the line!* How then are we to reconcile theſe contradictory accounts? The moſt plauſible conjecture is, that the Spaniards circulate theſe falſe reports amongſt us, to impreſs us with the idea that they are ready and willing to give up the poſts; at the ſame time they make uſe of every frivolous pretext to detain them from us.]

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SALEM, October 30.

Public Department, Madras, April 18 1797.

To Capt. Crowninſhield, *of the Ship America.*

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to inform you, that your receiving freight from Tranquebar, is contrary to the Treaty of Commerce and Alliance between Great Britain and America, which provides, "that no veſſel of the United States, will be allowed to carry on any part of the coaſting trade, but that they ſhall be confined to their original cargoes." In conſideration, however, of your having been allowed to land the cargo, the right honourable the Preſident in council permits you to depart; but, on any future ſimilar occaſions, goods imported on American ſhips, not being part of their original cargoes, will be ſubject to the ſame duties and reſtrictions, as goods imported on any other foreign ſhips not favoured by the Britiſh Government.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

I WEBB.

Secretary to Government.

Extract of a letter received here dated Calcutta, May 12, 1797.

"The reigning topic of converſation is the Manilla expedition. All the Indiamen are taken up to carry troops; and all the men of war at Madras, under the command of Admiral Rainer, are to be employed. The place of rendezvous is not publicly known; but probably it is Prince of Wales iſland, in the ſtraits of Malacca, on account of the S. W. Monſon, The Triton, that was captured by the French, which ſhip is now here under American colours, is hired to go with the fleet, at a charter of 12,000 rupees per month. This Government calculates on being ſucceſsful, as they intend to employ a powerful force. It is ſaid the Spniards are ſtrong at Manilla, and do not dread an attack.

November 3.

Extract of a letter received here, dated Bourdeaux, Auguſt 23.

"No appearance of a rupture with America, and it is expected that moſt of the American veſſels brought into our ports by privateers will be releaſed."

CONCORD (*New-Hampſhire*) Oct. 24.

The ſtock of the farmers has increaſed within theſe few years, in New-England, beyond calculation. In this ſeaſon for the ſale of Beef Cattle, the world ſeems to ſwarm with them. Upwards of FIVE HUNDRED were driven through this town in one day laſt week. 246 of which were owned by Captain Weld of Plymouth.

NEWPORT, November 7.

Congreſs are to meet by Adjournment, at Philadelphia, on Monday next.

The Hon. ISAAC TICHENOR, Eſq; is elected, by the Aſſembly of Vermont, Governor of that State, by a Majority of 24.

The Hon. NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, Eſq; is choſen by the State of Vermont, a Senator to the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of his Excellency Gov. TICHENOR.

A Society is formed at Lexington (Kentucky) for the Promotion of Emigration.

Some miſchievous Villains lately entered a Rope-Walk at Newbury-Port, and cut a 12 Inch Cable, 120 Fathoms long, belonging to the new ſhip Herald, in Six different Places.

—100 Dollars Reward is offered for the Detection of the Gothr.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſt. (the Feſtival of the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt St. Luke) the Rev. ABRAHAM JARVIS, D. D. was conſecrated, at New Haven, to the Epiſcopate of the State of Connecticut. The Biſhops of Maſſachuſetts, New York, and Pennſylvania, aſſiſted at the Ceremony. The Scene was ſolemn and impreſſive.

Thurſday, the 30th of November inſt. is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of Public Thankſgiving in this State.

The ſame Day is appointed to be obſerved in like Manner in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

MARRIED]—On Thurſday laſt, at the Friends' Meeting Houſe in this Town, Mr. JOHN EARL jun. to Miſs ELIZA SLOCUM, Daughter of the late Mr. John Slocum, Merchant.

At each kind Glance their Souls unite,
While Love's ſoft Sympathy imparts,
The tender Tranſports of Delight,
That beats in undivided Hearts.

DIED]—Mr. FREDERICK COX aged 22, Son of the late Mr. Thomas Cox, of this Town.—Laſt Sunday, his Remains, preceded by the Newport Guards, under Arms, of which he was a Member, and attended by a Number of Relatives, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, were reſpectfully depoſited in the Grave.

—At Providence, on Friday laſt, ſuddenly, Col. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, in the 50th Year of his Age.—A Gentleman of great Reſpectability as a Merchant, and of extenſive Uſefulneſs as a Citizen.

State of Rhode Iſland &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY October Seſſion, A. D. 1797.

An Act laying a Fine upon Officers or other Perſons for bringing into this State from any neighbouring State any Perſon who may be liable to become chargeable.

BE it enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That any Officer or other Perſon, from any neighbouring State, who, by Virtue of any Order of Removal, or in any other Manner, ſhall bring into this State any Perſon or Perſons who may be liable to be chargeable to any Town therein, ſhall pay a Fine of Two Hundred Dollars, with Coſts of Proſecution, to be recovered by Action of Debt, in the Name of the General Treaſurer of this State for the Time being, in any Court proper to try the ſame: And that the ſaid Fine, when recovered, ſhall be placed in the General Treaſury, to and for the Uſe of the State.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall take Effect and be in Force immediately after the Riſing of this Aſſembly.

It is Ordered That this Act be publiſhed in all the News-Papers in the State.

A true Copy: Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

The undeſigned Paſſengers, who on the 27th October laſt, were taken, off the Banks of Newfoundland, by Capt. Robinſon, of the Snow Elizabeth, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland; from on board the Ship Cleopatra, of Boſton, bound from Lisbon to Philadelphia, on account of her being in the deepeſt Diſtreſs; think themſelves in Duty bound, to acknowledge publicly the Humanity of Capt. Robinſon, in receiving them on board his Veſſel; and the polite Treatment with which he uſed them, during the Time they were with him. At the ſame Time cannot but mention his Readineſs, in ſupplying the ſaid Ship Cleopatra with Proviſions, of which ſhe was in great Want.

JOAQUIM DE GUINTANA,
JOHN B BERNABEU
JOSEPH DE GUINTANA.

Newport, 6th November, 1797.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, November 6.

ENTERED	*from*
Sloop Union Eaſterbrook,	*Havanna*
Sloop George Brown,	*New York*
—— Aurora Cahoone,	*Ditto*
—— Sally Howland,	*Norfolk*
—— Sally Smith,	*Alexandria*
Snow Elizabeth Robinſon,	*Bourdeaux*
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Sophia, Child	*Auxcayes*
Sloop Juliet Shearmen,	*Iſle of France*
—— Liberty Gardner,	*Africa*
—— Diana Pride,	*Edenton*
—— Fame Bliſs.	*New York*
—— Pomona Sayre,	*Philadelphia*
—— Lucy Gregory,	*Charleſton*
Schooner Sally Spencer,	*Ditto*

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large Houſe in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-Houſe, on the Premiſes; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.—For Terms apply to the Printer.

October 6, 1797.

FOUND,

Near the Friend's Meeting-Houſe.

A Gold RING.

The Owner, proving Property, may have it again. NATHAN COMSTOCK,

Newport, Oct 6, 1797.

Juſt Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY
Thomas Green,
CHEAP AS EVER,
A general Aſſortment of
Engliſh and *India*
GOODS,
Suitable for all Seaſons.—
Amongſt which are to be found.

LADIES ſuperfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of ſuperfine and common Swandown for Waiſtcoats,
Roſe Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book Muſlins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Ruſſells and Ruſſelletts.
A very large Aſſortment of
Dimothy's and Muſlinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
Engliſh and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slipt,
Superfine Broadcloths and Caſimer, a great Variety.
Pearl, and poliſhed Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N B. Home made Cloths taken in Pay as uſual.

Newport, November 7, 1797.

VICE CONSULATE *of the French Republic at* Newport.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the 5th Article of the Conſular Convention between France and the United States, the perſonal Eſtate of Citizen AUGUSTIN BERNARD MONPELLIER, formerly of this Town, and lately of Briſtol deceaſed, will remain in the Hands of the Vice-Conſul of the French Republic at Newport, Four Months from this Date, in order that every Perſon having Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate may make Application for a Settlement:—After which Term, it will be delivered to the lawful Heirs of the Deceaſed.

Newport, 17 Brumaire, 6th Year of the French Republic (Nov. 7th, 1797.

L. AUCAMBAL.

For CHARLESTON,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)

The SLOOP
GEORGE,
ARTHUR BROWN,
MASTER;
Sixty-ſix Tons Burthen, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers, being one of the New York Packets, will ſail in Ten Days.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Banniſter's Wharf, or ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Nov. 4 1797.

For Charleſton and Georgetown,

The SCHOONER
RAMBLER,
Captain WEAVER,
Will ſail the 9th Inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Captain, on board the Veſſel, lying at Banniſter's Wharf.

Newport, Nov 6 1797.

To be Sold, by
STEPHEN PIERCE,
TWO Hundred Barrels of ROZIN.
Oct. 7. 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.—Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerſeymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Ruſſells, Mereens, Taboreens, Jeans, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ſuperfine India, Jaconet & Book Muſlins, Muſlinets, Marſeilles Quilting for Waiſtcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fuſtians, Drabetts, Narkeens, ſtriped and twilled; Satins, Luſtrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worſted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Children Morocco Shoes, &c.—Alſo, a few Caſks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

ON THE

APPROACH OF WINTER.

VICTORIOUS see him rushing forth
From the cold region of the North,
His magazine of war;
The boistrous winds, that rudely play,
Untam'd by Sol's meridian ray,
Bear on his icy car.
Naught can resist this mighty force,
As o'er the earth he speeds his course,
Swift as the dawning light;
His near approach loud storms presage,
Fly the fierce heralds of his rage,
And put the Sun to flight.
Let souls that live the slaves of fear,
Think every charm has left the year,
And teach themselves to mourn;
But, tho' he bid the assembled host
Of all his terrors storm our coast,
I'll welcome his return.
Each stated season, as it flies,
Comes a fresh witness from the skies,
Of Heaven's benignant plan;
And winter, in his roughest form,
Cloth'd with the horrors of the storm,
Is still the friend of man.—
What tho' gay nature ceases to bloom,
And the cold air breathes no perfume,
Beneath a frigid sky?
Health shall be wafted on the gale,
Whose swifter wings bear snow and hail,
And pale disease shall fly.
Let the bright orb of day retire,
We'll gather round the genial fire,
Nor wish a kinder sun;
There shall the social virtues smile,
Love shall shake off each modern wile,
And all our hearts be ONE.

LEANDER.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Dishabills.*
No XXI.

"EVERY ONE TO HIS TRADE."

WHAT shall a man do who has no trade? Learn one. Every one need not be a mechanick; but let every body have some honest employment, understand their business, "stick to their trade," and let other people's alone. This is the way to grow rich, and live happy.

When I go into a barber's shop, and hear Mr. Tonsor, whose information extends but little beyond the end of his hairpole, prate politicks, puff the French Directory, and legislate for the American Congress, I say to myself, "every one to his trade." A wig, and a constitution, are very different things; a man may be quite a connoisseur in one, and very ignorant of the other—Tonsor's tongue proves this as fully as a "strong argument chain."

The industrious farmer or mechanick, who are not content with usual and sure gain, should remember, "A bird in the hand, is worth two in the bush." After they have tried their dear experiments in merchandize, horse-jockeying, or land speculation, they will have reason to lament, their not adhering to my text." "Any trade is good, if well followed."—A man may make more at journeywork in a poor trade, that he is master of, than by an apprenticeship in better business, that he is unacquainted with.

The lawyer harangues for his clients, reads authorities, quotes precedents, refines, defines, and splits hairs; says much that you don't understand, much that you are unable to contradict, and more that you don't believe: you hear him through, from, "May it please your Honours," to, "I submit it to you, gentlemen of the jury;" you approve of part—of the rest you only say, he is a lawyer, "Every one to his trade."

But say Ignorance, Prejudice, and Rogues, this is an unnecessary trade, a selfish trade—Hold, friends; "all trades must live." While there are rogues, ignorance and prejudice, there must be laws, and while there are laws, there must be lawyers, or every body must leave their trade to study law. When two persons are at variance, they think very different of the merits of their cause; ~~they tell different of the merits of their case~~; they tell different stories to their lawyers—both sides are sure of the cause—a lawyer is not a conjurer; he can't foretell what the witnesses will say—when they come before the Court, out comes the truth against the unfortunate client; he loses his case; and makes amends by quitting the profession. Deal fairly with your neighbours, tell the plain truth to your attorney, and you will have but little occasion to speak ill of the lawyer's trade.

Redwood Library.

AS many valuable Sets of Books belonging to this Institution are broken, and a Number of useful Authors missing, it is the Request of the Directors, that any Person, who through Neglect or Accident may have any Book or Books bearing the Name of *Redwood Library*, in their Possession, would return them to the Librarian, at the Library Room, on Wednesday at 3 o'Clock of some Week, as early as may be convenient; as they wish to have a complete Catalogue made of the Books, and hope that the Library will soon be on a reputable Footing.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PATTEN, *Librarian.*
Newport, Oct 11, 1797.

Moses Judah

HAS FOR SALE,

At the Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY'S *Rope-Walk,*

Mould and dipt CANDLES,
Hard and Soft SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

The above Articles may be had by Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street, Four Doors South of the Brick Market.

N. B. The highest Market Price, constantly given, for Rough and Try'd TALLOW.

October 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The valuable Estate in

Thames-street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Lawton, together with the adjoining Lot extending Easterly to Clark Street. For Terms apply to

ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, 23d October, 1797.

SUPPOSED to be Stolen, from the Pasture of the Subscriber, on the Night of the 12th Instant,—a Bright Bay HORSE, six Years old, black Mane and Tail, trots and canters, has been newly trimmed; his Tail is short, and his Forelop cut close to his Head; has Windgalls on his hind Legs.—Whoever will take up said Horse and Thief, if Stolen, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid; and a generous Reward for the Horse only.

JOSIAH PENNIMAN, jun.

Meadon Oct 14, 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Middletown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate Captain JOSIAH BLISS, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed One Year from the Date hereof for said Purpose:—Therefore the Creditors to the Estate of the said Deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid; and all those indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make Payment to WILLIAM BLISS, of said Middletown, Administrator.

OLIVER DURFEE } *Commissioners.*
ELISHA ALLEN. }

Middletown, October 16, 1797

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rigging, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

ALL Persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers are duly empowered to settle and adjust all the Affairs and Concerns of the Estate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceased.—All those who have any Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwise their Accounts, Notes, Bonds, &c. will be speedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED.
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies, and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, chargeable Leatherings, and Tiffanies of various Colours &c. &c. &c.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers that they carry on the above Business as usual and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet Scented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New York or any other State.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.

Also—Twice laid CORDAGE.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber,

TWO Hundred and Seventy Acres of LAND, laying on Bolton-Neck, being the Westward Part of his Farm, about one Mile from the Ferry; said Land to be surveyed; the Title indisputable; a warrantee Deed will be given with the Possession, on the Twenty first Day of March next—it is well walled in Eight Divisions, and well watered; has a good Orchard, House, Barn and Crib, thereon; has a bounded West-erly on the Pesquamscot River, one of the best Herring and Bass Fisheries.—The Premises consists of good Meadow and Pasture, and Land suitable for Plowing, together with a Privilege on the Wedguage Beach for carting a Sufficiency of Rockweed and Sand for the manuring said Land.—For Terms apply to ROWLAND BROWN, of South Kingstown, or JOHN FAXON, of Newport.

JOHN GARDINER.

October 17, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Business.

Christopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the best flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

For SALE, by

George Champlin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogshead, high proof—Russia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Russia Cordage, well assorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 1st and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

A few Thousand Shingles and Laths.—Also a few Brandy Pipes, suitable for Cyder.—cheap for Cash.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

To be Sold, by

Thomas H. Hazard,

Of South Kingstown,

The LITTLE NECK FARM;

CONTAINING about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling-House, Cheese and Corn House thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the best of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the best of Timber, and the greatest Plenty of the richest Manure adjoining said Farm, and the best Fishing and Fowling in New England. For Pleasantness, Situation & Richness of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Estate in New-England can exceed it.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to said HAZARD, adjoining the Premises.

October 6, 1797.

ON THE

APPROACH OF WINTER.

VICTORIOUS see him rushing forth
From the cold region of the North,
His magazine of war;
The boistrous winds, that rudely play,
Untam'd by Sol's meridian ray,
Bear on his icy car.
Naught can resist this mighty force,
As o'er the earth he speeds his course,
Swift as the dawning light;
His near approach loud storms presage,
Fly the fierce heralds of his rage,
And put the Sun to flight.
Let souls that live the slaves of fear,
Think every charm has left the year,
And teach themselves to mourn;
But, tho' he bid the assembled host
Of all his terrors storm our coast,
I'll welcome his return.
Each stated season, as it flies,
Comes a fresh witness from the skies,
Of Heaven's benignant plan;
And winter, in his roughest form,
Cloth'd with the horrors of the storm,
Is still the friend of man.—
What tho' gay nature cease to bloom,
And the cold air breathes no perfume,
Beneath a frigid sky?
Health shall be wafted on the gale,
Whose swifter wings bear snow and hail,
And pale disease shall fly.
Let the bright orb of day retire,
We'll gather round the genial fire,
Nor wish a kinder sun;
There shall the social virtues smile,
Love shall shake off each modern wile,
And all our hearts be ONE.

LEANDER.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Disbabilis.*

No. XXI.

"EVERY ONE TO HIS TRADE."

WHAT shall a man do who has no trade? Learn one. Every one need not be a mechanick; but let every body have some honest employment, understand their business, "stick to their trade," and let other people's affairs alone. This is the way to grow rich, and live happy.

When I go into a barber's shop, and hear Mr. Tonsor, whose information extends but little beyond the end of his signpole, prate politicks, puff the French Directory, and legislate for the American Congress, I say to myself, "every one to his trade." A wig, and a constitution, are very different things; a man may be quite a connoisseur in one, and very ignorant of the other—Tonsor's tongue proves this as fully as a "strong argument chain."

The industrious farmer or mechanick, who are not content with small and sure gain, should remember, "A bird in the hand, is worth two in the bush." After they have tried their dear experiments in merchandize, hazle-jockeying, or land speculation, they will have reason to lament, their not adhering to my text. "Any trade is good, if well followed."—A man may make more at journeywork in a poor trade, that he is master of, than by an apprenticeship in better business, that he is unacquainted with.

The lawyer harangues for his clients, reads authorities, quotes precedents, refines, defines, and splits hairs; says much that you don't understand, much that you are unable to contradict, and more that you don't believe: you hear him through, from, "May it please your Honours," to, "I submit it to you, gentlemen of the jury;" you approve of part—of the rest you only say, he is a lawyer, "Every one to his trade."

But say Ignorance, Prejudice, and Rogues, this is an unnecessary trade, a dishonest trade—Hold, friends; "all trades must live." While there are rogues, ignorance and prejudice, there must be laws, and while there are laws, there must be lawyers, or every body must leave their trade to study law. When two persons are at variance, they think very differently of the merits of their cause; ~~they tell different of the merits of their cause~~; they tell different stories to their lawyers—both sides are sure of the cause—a lawyer is not a conjurer; he can't foretell what the witnesses will say—when they come before the Court, out comes the truth against the unfortunate client: he loses his cause; and makes amends by cursing the profession. Deal fairly with your neighbours, tell the plain truth to your attorney, and you will have but little occasion to speak ill of the lawyer's trade.

Redwood Library.

AS many valuable Sets of Books belonging to this Institution are broken, and a Number of useful Authors missing, it is the Request of the Directors, that any Person, who through Neglect or Accident may have any Book or Books, bearing the Name of *Redwood Library*, in their Possession, would return them to the Librarian, at the Library House, on Wednesday at 3 o'Clock of some Week, as early as may be convenient; as they wish to have a complete Catalogue made of the Books, and hope that the Library will soon be on a reputable Footing.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PATTEN, *Librarian.*
Newport, Oct. 11, 1797.

Moses Judah

HAS FOR SALE,

At the Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM ISELEY'S *Rope-Walk,*

Mould and dipt CANDLES,
Hard and Soft SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

The above Articles may be had by Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street, Four Doors South of the Brick Market.

N. B. The highest Market Price, constantly given, for Rough and Try'd TALLOW.

October 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The valuable Estate in

Thames-street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Lawton, together with the adjoining Lot extending Easterly to Clark Street. For Terms apply to

ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, 23d October, 1797.

SUPPOSED to be Stolen, from the Pasture of the Subscriber, on the Night of the 12th Instant,—a Bright Bay HORSE, six Years old, black Mane and Tail, trots and canters, has been newly trimmed; his Tail is short, and his Forelop cut close to his Head; has Windgalls on his hind Legs.—Whoever will take up said Horse and Thief, if Stolen, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid; and a generous Reward for the Horse only.

JOSIAH PENNIMAN, jun.

Meudon, Oct. 14, 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Middletown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate Captain JOSIAH BLISS, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed One Year from the Date hereof for said Purpose:—Therefore the Creditors to the Estate of the said Deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid; and all those indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make Payment to WILLIAM BLISS, of said Middletown, Administrator.

OLIVER DURFEE } *Commissioners.*
ELISHA ALLEN, }

Middletown, October 16, 1797

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

ALL Persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers are duly empowered to settle and adjust all the Affairs and Concerns of the Estate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceased.—All those who have any Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwise their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be speedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies, and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, chargeable Lutestrings, and Taffanies of various Colours &c. &c. &c.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers that they carry on the above Business as usual and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New York, or any other State.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.

Also——Twice laid CORDAGE.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber,

TWO Hundred and Seventy Acres of LAND, laying on Boston-Neck, being the Westward Part of his Farm, about one Mile from the Ferry; said Land to be surveyed; the Title indisputable; a warrantee Deed will be given with the Possession, on the Twenty first Day of March next—it is well walled in Eight Divisions, and well watered; has a good Orchard, House, Barn and Crib, thereon; it is bounded West erly on the Pettiquamscut River, one of the best Herring and Bass Fisheries.—The Premises consists of good Meadow and Pasture, and Land suitable for Plowing, together with a Privilege on the Westguage Beach for carting a Sufficiency of Rockweed and Sand for the manuring said Land.—For Terms apply to ROWLAND BROWN, of South Kingstown, or JOHN FAXON, of Newport.

JOHN GARDINER.

October 17, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Business.

Christopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the best flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

For SALE, by

George Champlin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogshead, high proof—Russia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Russia Cordage, well assorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 1st and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of good Molasses.

Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

A few Thousand Shingles and Laths.—Also a few Brandy Pipes, suitable for Cyder.—cheap for Cash.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.

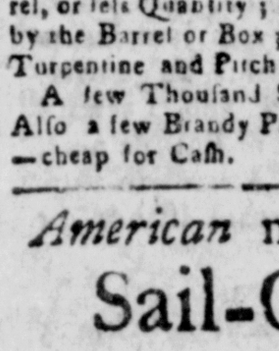
Newport, July 10, 1797.

To be Sold, by

Thomas H. Hazard,

Of South Kingstown,

The LITTLE NECK FARM;



CONtaining about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling-House, Cheese and Corn House thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the best of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the best of Timber, and the greatest Plenty of the richest Manure adjoining said Farm, and the best Fishing and Fowling in New England. For Pleasantness, Situation & Richness of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Estate in New-England can exceed it.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to said HAZARD, adjoining the Premises.

October 6, 1797.